

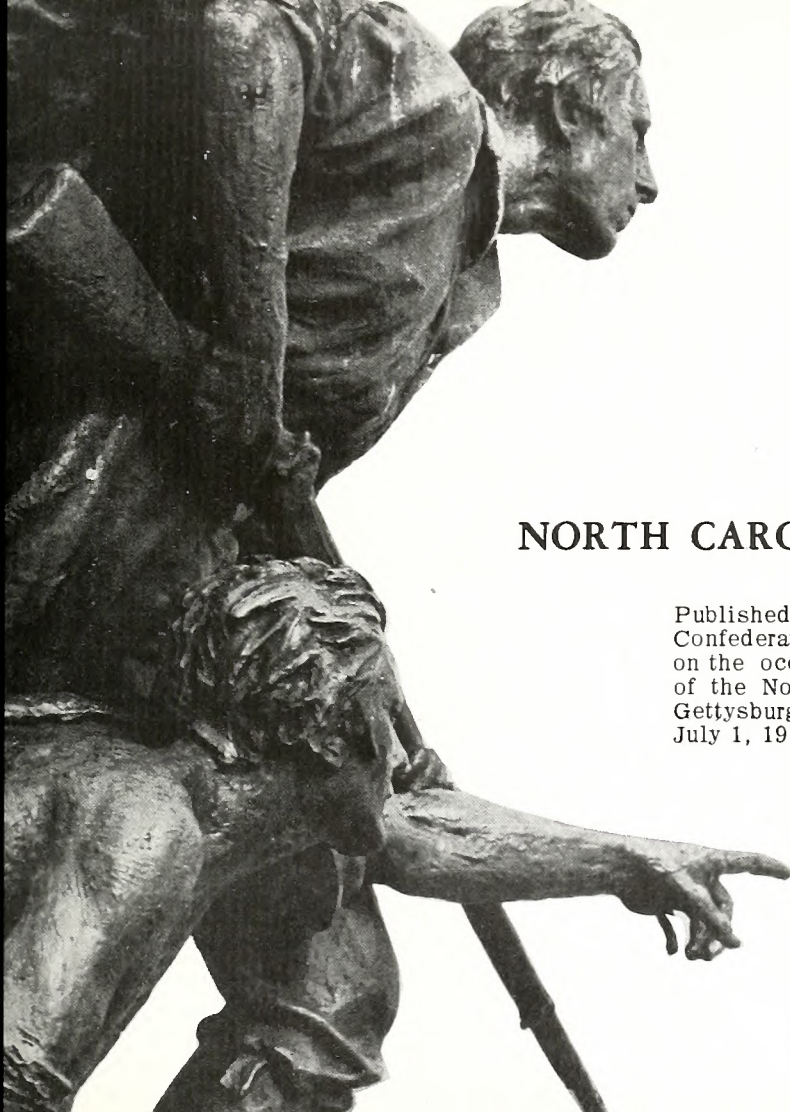
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NORTH CAROLINA AT GETTYSBURG

Photos of North Carolina Monument by Bob Jones



NORTH CAROLINA AT GETTYSBURG

Published by the North Carolina
Confederate Centennial Commission
on the occasion of the rededication
of the North Carolina Monument at
Gettysburg National Military Park,
July 1, 1963.

"The man in front must be thoughtful and conscious of his danger and determined. The one just back of him, the boy, will express an amazement, fear—a little—but surprise and youth more; the man next to him . . . I will give an expression of anger, a slightly 'snarling grin.' Of course the boy back of him, with the flag, is too much occupied with the load he is carrying and its importance to be anxious about anything but getting forward."

—Gutzon Borglum



THE NORTH CAROLINA MONUMENT

In 1927 the General Assembly of North Carolina appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a monument to the North Carolina troops at Gettysburg. The North Carolina Gettysburg Memorial Commission, consisting of members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Veterans, was established to supervise the project; and Gutzon Borglum, who had previously done statues of North Carolinians Henry Lawson Wyatt, Zebulon B. Vance and William B. Aycock, was commissioned to do the work.

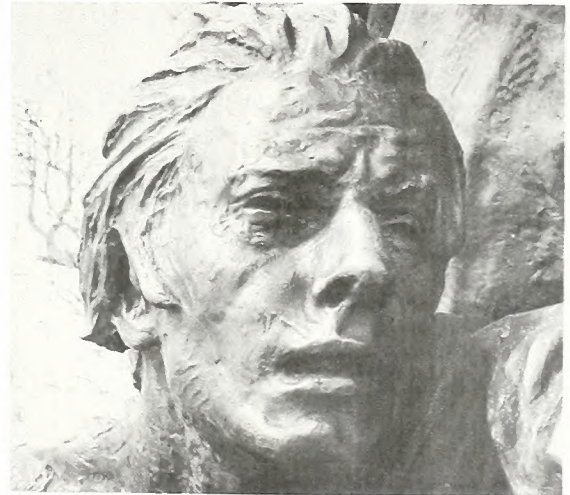
Born in Idaho in 1867, Borglum was a painter, sculptor, engineer and, above all, a patriot. Passionately devoted to America's ideals and traditions, he sought to memorialize them in stone and bronze. In the North Carolina monument he strove not so much to depict men, or even a state, but to express the universal ideals of courage and honor. None who have seen Borglum's five giants at Gettysburg can doubt that he succeeded.

The North Carolina monument was dedicated at Gettysburg on July 3, 1929. Hundreds of Tarheels came by special train to witness the unveiling. Governor O. Max Gardner (1929-1933) presided at the dedication ceremonies; and former Governor Angus W. McLean (1925-1929), a personal friend of the sculptor, made the principal address. Accepting the monument on behalf of the Secretary of War was Brigadier General B.F. Cheatham.

A year after the unveiling, a visitor to Gettysburg, C.W. McDevett, wrote in the *Raleigh News and Observer* that he saw larger groups around the Borglum monument than around any other statue on the field. "All gazed into those faces of bronze—,"

he wrote, "faces that seemed filled with life—and paid tribute to the likenesses of men—strong, purposeful, clean-limbed men—who had been their fathers' and their grandfathers' foes. Borglum had imagined them worthy foemen, indeed, and his genius had made his hands the servant of his thoughts."

Some will say the sculptor's carving of the four presidents on Mount Rushmore was his greatest work or that his Wars of America Memorial in Newark, New Jersey, was his best. But North Carolinians will concur with Mr. McDevett and, like him, say, "Borglum will never carve anything to equal his Tar Heel heroes at Gettysburg."



OVERLEAF - The North Carolina Monument as it appeared after its unveiling July 3, 1929. The children, all descendants of Confederate soldiers, took part in the program.



**REDEDICATION OF
THE GUTZON BORGLUM NORTH CAROLINA MONUMENT
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK**

July 1, 1963, 4:30 p.m.

Band Concert	Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regimental Band
Invocation	Dr. Donald Heiges President, Lutheran Seminary Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Introduction of Guests.	Norman C. Larson Executive Secretary, The North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission
Presentation of Battle Flags.	Sixth North Carolina Regiment
Introduction of Speaker.	Mrs. O. Max Gardner Shelby, North Carolina
Rededication Address.	Hon. Hector MacLean State Senator, Robeson County
Civil War Medley.	South Rowan High School Band Charles Driver, Director
Benediction.	Dr. Donald Heiges

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENTAL BAND

When the Twenty-sixth Regimental Band plays, listeners are transported into the past—to an era when war was still a gentleman's game and bands, as important to the game as ammunition. Uniformed in Confederate gray, playing instruments of the 1860 period, and sporting whiskers and sideburns, members of the Band present a colorful picture as they play the quicksteps and marches dear to the hearts of their ancestors.

The nineteen-member Band traces its beginnings back as far as 1772 when the Moravian community of Salem, North Carolina, acquired its first set of trombones. The Salem Band's evolution from ecclesiastical wind choir to military band was a gradual one, but by the 1830's the organization had become almost completely secular in nature.

Influenced largely by the spirit of their own music, the musicians were quick to respond to the rising tide of war sentiment engendered by the firing on Fort Sumter. In March, 1862, the Salem Band cast their lot with the famous Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, then commanded by Zebulon B. Vance, soon to become governor.

They served first in eastern North Carolina and subsequently followed the Twenty-sixth Regiment to many of the major battlefields of the Civil War. Medics as well as musicians, the bandsmen cared for the wounded on the fields and in the hospitals. They served in this capacity at Gettysburg where their own regiment lost in killed and wounded over three-fourths of its men.



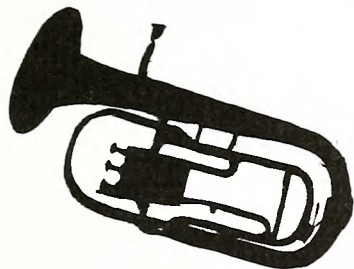
The Twenty-sixth Regimental Band of yesterday . . .



. . . and three members of today's band. They are (left to right) cornettists Poul Morris, Pete Blum and Sam Fort.

Outstanding at Gettysburg and throughout the Civil War, and a major contributor to the musical life of 18th century America, the Salem Band is a venerable and highly unique ensemble. It is not only the second oldest continuing musical organization in the United States, but is as well "the oldest continuing mixed wind ensemble or band in this country."*

*Harry H. Hall, *A Johnny Reb Band from Salem: The Pride of Tarbeelia*, (Raleigh: The North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission, 1963), 2.



THE SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT

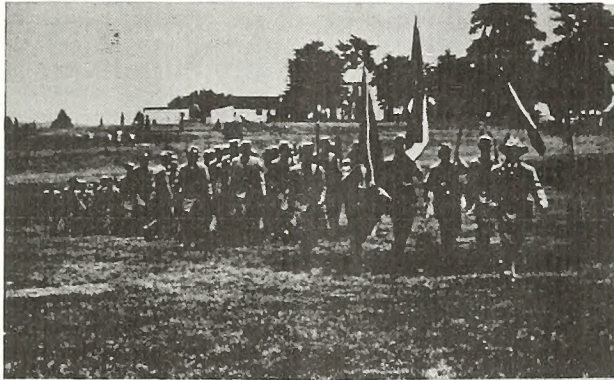
Early in its career, the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, organized in 1861, was sent to the tiny railroad hamlet of Company Shops for training. There, under Colonel Charles F. Fisher, President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, farmers, railroad men, teachers and artisans were molded into the fighting unit that became famous at Manassas, Seven Pines and Gettysburg.

Today Company Shops no longer exists; it has been replaced by the progressive textile community of Burlington, North Carolina. The men of the fighting Sixth, too, have passed on. But there is in their stead a new regiment—the reactivated Sixth North Carolina commanded by Burlington hosiery manufacturer Colonel W. Cliff Elder.

This new Sixth Regiment was organized by the Alamance County Confederate Centennial Committee to participate in the re-enactment of the Battle of Manassas in July, 1961. There, re-creating the famous charge by the Sixth on Rickett's and Griffin's batteries, the Regiment gave a performance which won the plaudits of all who witnessed it.

After the Manassas re-enactment, the original roster of 100 men grew to 130, and late in 1961 the ranks were again swelled by the formation of a new company, Company B. Composed of fourteen and fifteen year olds, Company B operates apart from the parent Regiment, its members joining the ranks of the Sixth as vacancies occur.

Under Colonel Elder, "authenticity" has become the watchword of the unit. All members of the Sixth carry weapons of the type used by Confederates, and all are uniformed and accoutered like their Civil War predecessors. Drilled according to Hardee's *Tactics*, the standard infantry manual of the 1860's, the Regiment is frequently called upon to give military exhibitions and mock skirmishes and to participate in parades and centennial commemorations.



The Sixth North Carolina Regiment at the Re-enactment of the Battle of First Manassas, July 21, 1961.

THE SOUTH ROWAN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL "REBEL" BAND

The South Rowan Senior High School, located between Landis and China Grove, North Carolina, was opened in 1960 as a consolidation of the Landis and China Grove High Schools. The "Rebel" Band was organized during that first year and marched in their black, red, and white uniforms at the first home football game.

Charles Driver was named director of the South Rowan Band and conducted it in the performance which won a rating of "Excellent" at the State Band Contest in 1960. A student of Captain James C. Harper, nationally known bandmaster, Driver was a member of the U.S. Navy Concert Band during his six years in the service.

Highlighting the second year of the Band's existence was the invitation it received to play for Vice-President Lyndon Johnson when he came to Salisbury during the 1962 congressional campaign.

In 1963 the Band, again winner of an "Excellent" rating in the State Band Contest, was invited to participate in the 100th anniversary commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg. The South Rowan "Rebel" Band was the only high school band in the state to receive such an invitation.



The South Rowan Senior High School "Rebel" Band.

A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GETTYSBURG

by Norman C. Larson

The story of North Carolina at Gettysburg is one of dedication and bravery. It is also one of frustration, heartbreak and sorrow. To tell this story in detail, and as it should be told, is virtually impossible in this limited space. There are, however, certain moments which stand out above all others, and it is with these that we now concern ourselves.

In all, some forty-one North Carolina units took part in this great, three-day battle fought on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863. Called by many "The High Tide of the Confederacy," the battle stands as one of the greatest bloodbaths in American history. For North Carolina it was an extremely costly engagement. Of the total Confederate casualties, approximately one-fifth were from the Old North State; and of this number, almost 1,000 made the supreme sacrifice.

Essentially, the battle was brought on by Tarheels when, on the 30th of June, the brigade of General James Johnston Pettigrew, on a quest for shoes, approached the quiet Pennsylvania borough

of Gettysburg. Nearing its outskirts, Pettigrew's men encountered various elements of General John Buford's Federal cavalry. Under orders not to engage in a major contest, the Carolinian withdrew his small force and retired to a point several miles from town on the west bank of Marsh Creek. Contact had been made, however, and the sanguinary battle was destined to follow.

THE FIRST DAY

On the morning of July 1, Pettigrew's North Carolinians, with the division of General Henry Heth, took up the march to Gettysburg. Again the objective was the acquisition of badly needed footwear, but this time the quest would be in force--more than shoes would be found in Gettysburg! As Heth's Division, closely followed by the division of William Dorsey Pender, neared the town, contact was made with advance units of Buford's cavalry. The battle was on.

First to engage were the brigades of General James J. Archer and General Joseph Davis. With Davis was the Fifty-fifth North Carolina, commanded by Colonel J.K. Connally. During the ensuing action along Willoughby Run and McPherson's Ridge, both brigades suffered extremely high casualties and were withdrawn from the field in a greatly decimated condition. The Fifty-fifth acquitted itself well and, until caught in a fierce enfilade fire, seemed to be having its own way with the enemy.

Next, it fell to the brigade of Johnston Pettigrew to assume the offensive. This time the Confederates were more successful; and after a fierce and bloody struggle, the opposing Federal line, consisting of the famous "Iron Brigade," was driven from its position on McPherson's Ridge back to the vicinity of the Lutheran Seminary which stands just west of town.

Pettigrew's weary men sank to the bloody ground in complete exhaustion while officers evaluated losses. Of 800 effectives at the beginning of the

action, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina could now muster only 216. Many of its officers were killed or wounded, among them Colonel Henry King Burgwyn, scarcely twenty-one years old.

Others in Pettigrew's Brigade members of the Eleventh, Forty-seventh and Fifty-second North Carolina Regiments—had fared almost as badly as the Twenty-sixth, but the objective had been taken, the vital ground won; and once again, as so often in the past, the boys from the Old North State had come through for the Confederacy.

After the assault by the Carolinians on McPherson's Ridge, there came another and equally ferocious attack on the new Federal position along Seminary Hill and Ridge. This time it was William Dorsey Pender, in command of A.P. Hill's old Light Division, who led the way. Pender was the highest ranking Carolinian on the field, and his fatal wounding on the second day at Gettysburg was for the Confederates one of the most tragic occurrences of the battle. Pender led his men into action with a rush. Over the exhausted remnants of Pettigrew's Brigade went the Tarheels of Generals James H. Lane and Alfred M. Scales. Slowly at first, the Federal defenders were pushed back from their position, and then in complete and utter rout they were driven through Gettysburg. Again the Carolinians had proved their worth.

While this heavy fighting was transpiring in the McPherson and Seminary Ridge area, another and equally savage engagement had developed to the north and northeast of town. Robert Rodes and Jubal Early's Divisions had now moved up and taken their place in line of battle. With the position-

ing of Hoke's Brigade, under Colonel Isaac Avery, on the extreme left across the Harrisburg Road, the Confederate line was solidified and extended for several miles. To the right of its center were the brigades of Alfred Iverson, Junius Daniels and Dodson Ramseur. Of these, Iverson's Brigade was engaged first. As the gallant Carolinians pressed forward they were greeted by a solid wall of Federal musketry. When the smoke had cleared, 500 Tarheels lay dead. So perfect was their alignment, that the scene presented an image of soldiers on parade.

Following Iverson's repulse, the brigades of Ramseur and Daniels—North Carolinians all—were ordered forward by General Rodes. To their left and on the Federal right, Early's Division, with Hoke's vaunted North Carolina brigade, was thrown into the engagement. For the first time that day the attack by the Confederates was in concert. On the left, in the center and to the right the Confederate force surged ahead. Within a short while the fighting of the first day had ended. The rout of two Federal army corps had been effected, and total victory was at hand for the Confederates.

The victory, however, was not to be. The staggering success of the day was not followed up, and strategic positions—as they would soon prove to be—such as Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge were literally handed to the Federals.

During the evening of July 1, additional troops, both Federal and Confederate, were moved into the area. The Federal line was extended from Culp's and Cemetery Hills to Little Roundtop, and the stage was set for the action of the 2nd and 3rd of July.

THE SECOND DAY

Fighting was scant on the morning of the 2nd, the majority of time being spent in disposition of troops. The battle was not to resume its intensity until late in the afternoon when Confederates under General James Longstreet launched an assault in the Roundtop area. The fighting was fierce and sanguinary and raged about and upon Big and Little Roundtop, in the Devil's Den, Peach Orchard and in the Wheat Field. With the exception of three batteries of artillery, few North Carolinians were engaged in this action. Tarheel fighting was yet to come.

General Lee's strategy had called for an attack en echelon to begin at the extreme left of the Union line. As the fighting progressed up Cemetery Ridge, another assault was to be made on the extreme Union right at Cemetery Hill. Unfortunately, this attack was late in coming and, instead of beginning at an early hour, it was not launched until approximately 7:00 p.m. By this time the fight on the Ridge had virtually subsided, and the effect of confusion that Lee had hoped would come of the Cemetery Hill attack was not forthcoming. Nevertheless, the assault on East Cemetery Hill was one of the most daring and soldierly actions of the entire three days' battle; and had the proper support been given to the assault forces, the course of battle might well have been changed.

After wearily awaiting the signal to launch their offensive, Hoke's Brigade of Carolinians and Hays' Louisiana Brigade, both of Early's Division, finally heard the bugle's call to action. Eagerly springing to their feet, the Tarheels and

Tigers moved out. Their advance was immediately greeted by an intense barrage of Federal artillery, which inflicted heavy casualties. But nothing could stop them now. On they went, over fences and across open fields, until the first line of Federal defense was reached. The momentum of their charge carried them up and over the stone wall behind which Union soldiers had taken cover. The Federal line crumpled and was swept before the determined Southerners. A second line was breached, and finally the gallant band of Confederates stood atop Cemetery Hill, key to the entire Federal line.

But the victorious assailants were offered no support, and the ground for which they had fought so desperately would soon be returned to a counter-attacking enemy.

In command of Hoke's Brigade at the outset of the Cemetery Hill engagement was Colonel Isaac E. Avery, of the fighting Sixth North Carolina. Given the responsibility of a brigadier general, Avery valiantly led his own Sixth, commanded by Samuel McDowell Tate, as well as the Twenty-first and Fifty-seventh North Carolina, in the charge. In the thick of the fighting, Avery was mortally wounded as his men pierced the first line of defense. As his life ebbed and his gallant soldiers swept past him and up Cemetery Hill, Avery found time to write a message which, in essence, has become the story of North Carolina at Gettysburg. Penned on bloodstained paper, the story is simply, "Major, tell my father I fell with my face to the enemy."

As the battle on East Cemetery Hill was being fought, another was unfolding to the left on Culp's Hill. Here the division of General Edward Johnson had also gone into action. Effecting a lodgement at the base of the hill, the Confederates seemed to

be once again in position to bring about a decisive victory; but with the advent of darkness, the fighting was halted. With Johnson, in Steuart's Brigade, were the First and Third North Carolina Regiments.

During the night Lee drew up his plan of battle for the following day. Realizing that success had been within his grasp on both the 1st and 2nd, and assuming that the center of the Federal line had been weakened from the fierce attack of the day, he determined to launch a full-scale frontal assault.

The attack was to begin with a diversionary assault in the early hours of morning on the extreme Union right at Culp's Hill. This action would be conducted by General Johnson, supported by additional troops from Rodes' Division. As this fighting unfolded, General Longstreet would launch an offensive against the Union center which would crush the enemy opposition.

THE THIRD DAY

For many at Gettysburg the morning of July 3 came earlier than was expected. At approximately 4:00 a.m. Federal artillery seized the initiative from Lee. A fierce cannonade was laid down upon the Confederates entrenched about the base of Culp's Hill. Attack followed attack, and for seven hours the fighting raged. Ammunition expended, men of the Third North Carolina searched the bodies of dead and dying comrades for bullets, found them, and once again sprung to the task at hand. Finally at 11:00 a.m., almost as if by mutual agreement, the fighting came to an end. The first scene in the final act of the drama of Gettysburg had ended.

Now the final curtain was ready to be raised. The players had lain in wait all morning listening to the rumble of artillery and staccato bark of muskets. Along Seminary Ridge and along Cemetery Ridge Confederates and Federals alike had tended to equipment, cleaned their weapons and done the hundreds of other little chores so familiar to soldiers awaiting battle.

At approximately 1:00 p.m. the Confederate signal guns were fired—first one, and then in a few moments, a second. Their rough barking signaled the advent of one of the most intense cannonades in history. On the Confederate side, all along Seminary Ridge, more than a hundred big guns opened up. For almost two hours they belched death and destruction.

Along Cemetery Ridge, from Little Round Top to Cemetery Hill, the Federal gunners replied in kind. At last, the Federal firing seemed to slacken. The order to advance was given, and forty-one Confederate fighting units began their famous assault.

Commanded by General James Longstreet, the attacking force was made up of the divisions of General George Pickett, newly arrived on the field, and General James Johnston Pettigrew, who now commanded Henry Heth's Division. Pender's demi-division, commanded by General Isaac Trimble, composed the rest of the assault force.

Nineteen of the regiments were from Virginia; fifteen, from North Carolina; three, from Mississippi; two, from Tennessee; and one regiment and one battalion were from Alabama.

THE CHARGE

The men of Pickett's Division, on the Confederate right, move out first. Pettigrew's men advance on the left, and as they burst from the woods along Seminary Ridge and join up with Pickett's men they present a solid front extending for almost a mile. Immediately behind Pettigrew is Trimble and his Carolinians.

Now Federal artillery opens fire—the big guns have not been silenced with solid shot at first, then explosive shell and finally, as the Confederate infantry nears the Federal line, with grape and cannister, double-loaded. The toll is heavy as the Confederates cross the open field. Soldier after soldier slumps to the ground, only to have his place filled by someone from the rear.

The Confederate left is caught in an enfilade fire. Brokenbrough's Virginians and Davis' Mississippians falter, then press forward. On the right, Pickett's Virginians are equally hard pressed. General Kemper is hit, then General Garnett. Now Armistead and a handful of his men are over the stone wall. Sword in hand, the gallant General is struck and falls to the ground mortally wounded.

The struggle now is extremely fierce; combat is hand to hand, toe to toe. Now Pettigrew's men are closing fast. As they near the stone wall they let out a shout and break into a run. Colonel Fry, commanding General Archer's Tennessee and Alabama troops, hits the wall at the angle it makes as it turns abruptly eastward. To his left Pettigrew's men surge forward. Now Trimble's men come up from their rear position and join in the affray.

As they surge ahead someone shouts, "Three cheers for the Old North State!" Trimble falls, seriously wounded. Pettigrew is wounded. Colonel J.K. Marshall, in command of Pettigrew's Brigade, is hit. For a short while the battle rages.

Now General Lane, whose men have reached the stone wall some eighty yards behind Fry's and Armistead's point of contact, attempts to shift his men to the left to meet an attack on his flank. He sees that the entire Confederate left has given way. He looks to his right--Pickett's men have also disappeared. Lane with his handful of men and a few from Scales' Brigade are all that remain on the field. The situation is hopeless and the General prudently orders his men to withdraw. Slowly they fall back, and with them goes the hope of the Confederacy for a decisive victory at Gettysburg.

IN CONCLUSION

The Battle of Gettysburg ended with that final, gallant charge. The war continued for two more lengthy and bloody years, but for all practical purposes the High Tide of the Confederacy had been reached and its doom sealed.

In all phases of the battle North Carolinians, along with their comrades in arms, fought with a valor and gallantry seldom displayed by any fighting force. Their story is one of which we in this twentieth century can be justifiably proud, and one to which we can turn for a never-ending source of inspiration.

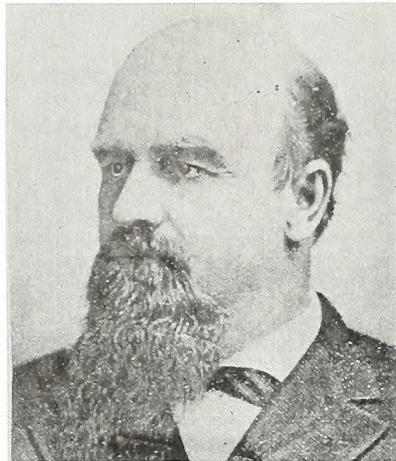
SOME OUTSTANDING NORTH CAROLINIANS AT GETTYSBURG



ISAAC ERWIN AVERY was born at "Swan Ponds" in Burke County, North Carolina, December 20, 1828. Upon graduation from the University of North Carolina, he became supervisor of a large stock farm and later, contractor on the Western North Carolina Railroad. When war broke out, he helped raise a company for

the Sixth Regiment; and after the Battle of Seven Pines, he was promoted lieutenant colonel. In command of Hoke's former brigade at Gettysburg, he led the unit in its assault upon Cemetery Hill late in the afternoon of the second day. In this action he was mortally wounded and died after writing the immortal message: "Major, tell my father I fell with my face to the enemy."

RISDEN TYLER BENNETT was born in Anson County on June 18, 1840. At the age of sixteen he



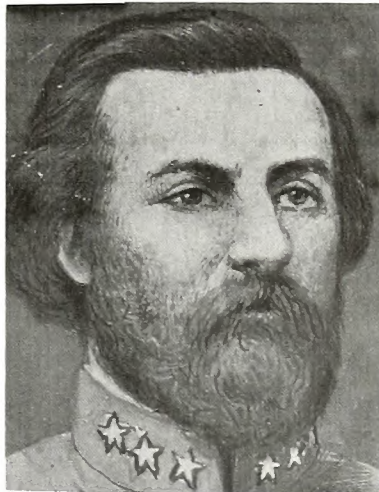
entered the University of North Carolina but, strongly opposed to hazing, left soon after enrolling. After traveling through the West, Bennett attended Davidson College and Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he studied law. His law practice interrupted by the war, Bennett enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the Anson Guards. His competency soon won him the rank of corporal and then, in 1862, that of colonel. He was wounded at Sharpsburg and at Gettysburg and finally, at Winchester, was captured. Paroled in 1864, he renewed his law practice. In 1872 he was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives and in 1880 became a judge of the Superior Court. Elected congressman from North Carolina in 1882, Bennett served in the Forty-eighth Congress and in the Forty-ninth. Death came to the soldier-jurist on July 21, 1913.

HENRY KING BURGWIN, son of a wealthy planter, was born in Massachusetts in 1841. He received an appointment to West Point but after matriculating was found to be underage. Enrolling as a special student at the University of North Carolina, he graduated from there in 1859 at the age of eighteen. Subsequently he studied at Virginia Military Institute. At the beginning of the war, Burgwin was major in command of Camp Crabtree, a camp of instruction outside Raleigh. When the Twenty-sixth Regiment was formed there, he was elected its

lieutenant colonel, later becoming colonel when Zeb Vance was elected governor. On the first day at Gettysburg, leading his men in an attack on the famous Iron Brigade, the twenty-one year old colonel was struck by a bullet and killed. His body was buried beneath a walnut tree on the field.



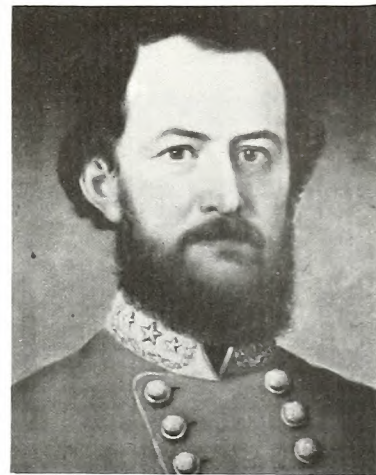
JUNIUS DANIEL was born at Halifax, North Carolina, on June 27, 1828. A graduate of West Point, he served seven years in the U.S. Army before joining the Confederate service. He was elected colonel of the Fourteenth



North Carolina Infantry in 1861 and led them in the Seven Days battles. In 1862 he was promoted brigadier general. On the first day at Gettysburg his command, which was assigned to Rodes' Division, suffered heavier losses than any other brigade in the corps, and Daniels himself performed gallantly. On May 12, 1864, at the "Bloody Angle" of Spotsylvania Court House, Daniel was mortally wounded while trying to recapture the Confederate works "at the tip of the mule shoe." He died the following day.

BRYAN GRIMES was born November

2, 1828, at "Grimesland" in Pitt County. He studied law at the University of North Carolina, graduating in 1848. A member of the secession convention of 1861, he resigned to become major of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment. In 1862 Grimes was promoted colonel



and eventually rose to brigadier and major general. His commission as major general was the last such appointment made in Lee's army. Colonel Grimes was at Seven Pines, where every officer in the Fourth except himself was either killed or wounded, and at Antietam, where the second of no less than seven

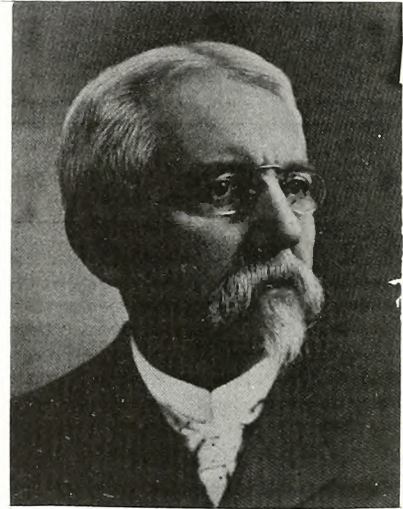
horses was shot from under him. At Appomattox he led one of the last attacks of the war; and with the signing of the surrender, he returned to his North Carolina plantation. On August 14, 1880, his fabled luck ran out. Returning from a trip to Washington, North Carolina, he was shot and killed by an assassin.

ROBERT DANIEL JOHNSTON, a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina, was born March 19, 1837. Following graduation from the Uni-



versity of North Carolina, he studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the North Carolina bar. He entered the service of the Confederacy as captain of Company K, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry, and was promoted lieutenant colonel in May, 1862. He was wounded at Seven Pines and again at Spotsylvania. After gallant service at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, he was commissioned brigadier general. During the latter part of the war, General Johnston was at Petersburg and along the Roanoke River line. His postwar career included a law practice at Charlotte, North Carolina, the presidency of the Birmingham, Alabama, National Bank and work in the U.S. Land Office.

THOMAS STEPHEN KENAN was born in Kenansville, North Carolina, in 1838. After graduation from the University of North Carolina, he studied law, beginning his practice in 1860. In 1861 he became a captain in the military company known as the Duplin Rifles, which was assigned to the First, or Bethel Regiment. Later the company was reorganized and assigned to the Forty-third Regiment, and Kenan became a lieutenant colonel. At Gettysburg he participated in the Seminary Ridge fighting on the first day, and on the third day he took part in the Culp's Hill assault. He was severely wounded while leading a charge. As Kenan was being taken to the rear, he was captured and not released



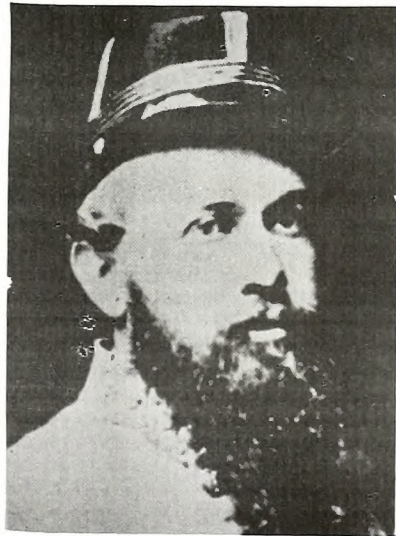
until March, 1865. After the war he served as Attorney-General of North Carolina for eight years.

WILLIAM WHEDBEE KIRKLAND was born at "Ayrmont" in Hillsboro, North Carolina, February 13, 1833. An officer in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1855 to 1860, he resigned his commission at the outbreak of the war. He was elected colonel of the Twenty-first North Carolina Infantry in 1861 and led them at First Manassas and in Jackson's Valley



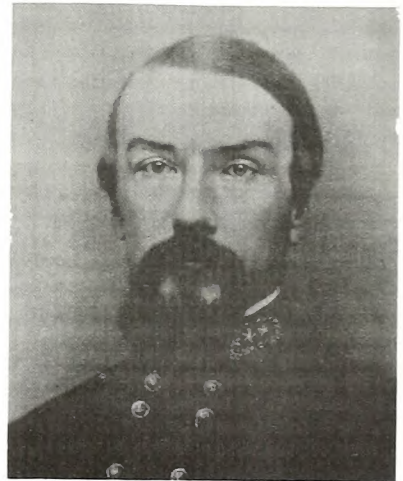
JAMES HENRY LANE, born and educated in Virginia, was professor of natural philosophy and instructor in military tactics at North Carolina Military Institute at the outbreak of the Civil War. Elected major of the First North Carolina Volunteers, or Bethel Regiment, in 1861, he later became colonel of the Twenty-eighth North Carolina when the Volunteers were reorganized into regiments. He led his regiment at Second Manassas and succeeded to the command of Branch's Brigade at Antietam. His promotion to brigadier dates from November 1, 1862. At

Campaign of 1862. After recuperating from a severe wound received at Winchester, he rejoined his regiment during the invasion of Pennsylvania and fought gallantly at Gettysburg and at Bristoe Station. His promotion to brigadier general dates from August 29, 1863. Returning to North Carolina in 1864, he was at Fort Fisher and at Bentonville. After the war General Kirkland settled in Savannah and later moved to New York. His last years were spent in a soldiers' home in Washington, D.C.

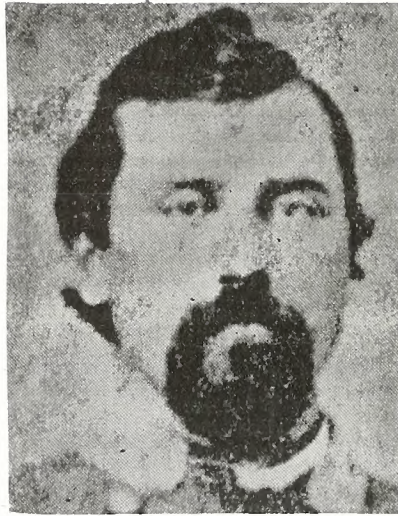


Gettysburg Lane's Brigade participated in the first and third day's action, losing in killed and wounded almost fifty per cent of its men. After the war, Lane returned to teaching in private schools in Virginia and North Carolina. Later he was associated with Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the Missouri School of Mines and Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He died in 1907 in Auburn, Alabama.

COLLETT LEVENTHORPE was a captain in the British Army before emigrating to the United States and



settling in western North Carolina. Casting his lot with his adopted state, he became colonel of the Thirty-fourth Regiment in 1861. In April of 1862 he was elected colonel of the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment, a unit which the Inspector-General of the Confederate army termed "the best drilled, best equipped and best armed regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia." Having served mainly in North Carolina in the early part of the war, Leventhorpe participated in the Battle of Gettysburg when his regiment joined the Army of Northern Virginia. Wounded and captured in that battle, he was exchanged nine months later. He was appointed a brigadier general of North Carolina troops but declined a later appointment as brigadier general in the Confederate service. After the war, Leventhorpe resumed his business career in the South.

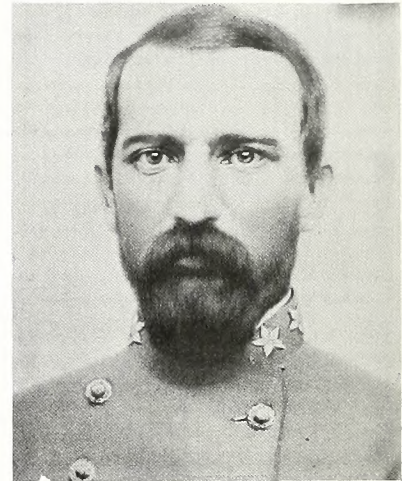


WILLIAM GASTON LEWIS was born September 3, 1835, in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Upon graduation from the University of North Carolina, he became a school teacher and government surveyor; and from 1858 to 1861 he had a part in the construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. He was in the Bethel Regiment early in the war and was later elected major of the Thirty-third North Carolina. In April, 1862, he became lieutenant colonel of the Forty-third North Carolina. He was at Gettysburg and Petersburg, and on May 31, 1864, was commissioned

brigadier general. On the retreat toward Appomattox in 1865, he was wounded and captured. After his parole, he returned to North Carolina and for some thirteen years was State Engineer. He died January 7, 1901.

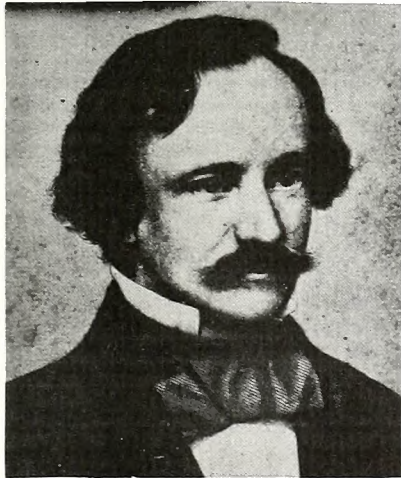
WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER, one of North Carolina's most outstanding soldiers, was born in Edgecombe County, February 6, 1834. He attended West Point, from which he was graduated in 1854, and served in the U.S. Army until 1861

Resigning to join the Confederate service, he was commissioned captain of C.S.A. Artillery and took charge of recruiting in Baltimore. In May, 1861, he was elected colonel of the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment. He later transferred to the Sixth Regiment and after Seven Pines was commissioned a brigadier general. After the wounding of A.P. Hill at Chancellorsville, Pender assumed temporary command of the famous Light Division and subsequently was promoted major general. On the second day at Gettysburg, General Pender, who commanded a division, received a severe leg wound. Evacuated to



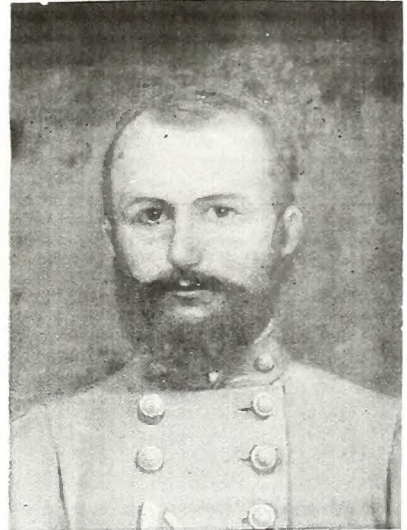
Staunton, Virginia, he died on July 18 after an amputation. His body lies in the Calvary churchyard at Tarboro, North Carolina. Pender County was named in his honor.

JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, born July 4, 1828, was a native of Tyrrell County and spent his early youth at "Bonvara," the family estate. Graduating from the University of North Carolina with a brilliant scholastic record, Pettigrew became an assistant at the National Observatory in Washington, D.C. Subsequently he studied at Heidel-



berg, Germany, and traveled in Europe. He returned home to study law and went into partnership with his uncle in Charleston, South Carolina. After a period in the South Carolina Legislature, Pettigrew took a part in the reorganization of the state militia. When war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Hampton's Legion and later became colonel of the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment. He was promoted brigadier general and was wounded and captured at Seven Pines. Exchanged two months later, he took command of Heth's Division at Gettysburg and led them in the assault on Cemetery Ridge. He was mortally wounded at Falling Waters on the night of July 13-14 and died on July 17, 1863.

STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, May 31, 1837. He attended Davidson College but left to accept an appointment to West Point, from which he graduated in 1860. On April 6, 1861, Ramseur resigned from the U.S. Army to enter the service of the Confederacy. Beginning his career as captain of the Ellis Light Infantry, he later was elected colonel of the Forty-ninth North Carolina. He took part in the Peninsula Campaign and was successively promoted major and colonel. Commissioned brigadier general on November 1, 1862, he took the field at Chancellorsville and was wounded. The day after his twenty-seventh birthday he was promoted major general, becoming



the youngest West Pointer to attain that rank in the Confederate army. He participated in battles at Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Winchester and Cedar Creek. In the latter named battle, on October 19, 1864, he was wounded and captured. Taken to Sheridan's headquarters, he died there the following day.

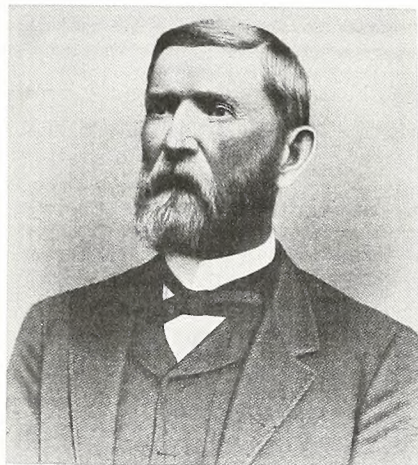
ALFRED MOORE SCALES, born in Reidsville in November, 1827, was a lawyer, legislator and congressman

before becoming captain of Company H, Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment. Promoted colonel in October, 1861, he led the Regiment at Yorktown, Williamsburg, in the Seven Days and at Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville he was wounded. Promoted brigadier general, he commanded Pender's Brigade at Gettysburg and was severely wounded at Seminary Ridge on the first day. He was in the Battle of the Wilderness and at the Petersburg siege. After the war, Scales continued his law practice in Greensboro and his political career.



He served in the state legislature and in Congress. In 1885 he was elected Governor of North Carolina and held the office for four years. He died in February, 1892.

SAMUEL MCDOWELL TATE was born in Morganton, North Carolina, September 8, 1830. After spending the early part of his youth in Philadelphia, he returned to his native state in the early fifties. Before



the war Tate was associated with Charles F. Fisher in the building of the Western North Carolina Railroad and served as a member of the Board of Directors. When Fisher was elected colonel of the newly organized Sixth Regiment, Tate served under him as captain. He was with the Regiment at Manassas, where Fisher was killed, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, and Second Manassas. After the last named battle Tate was promoted major. As a lieutenant colonel at Gettysburg he commanded the Sixth Regiment, Tate was wounded three times—at Rapahannock Bridge, Cedar Creek and at Fort Stedman. After the war he was extremely active in the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad, serving as president until 1868. For six years he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1886 he was appointed a district examiner of national banks. He later served as North Carolina State Treasurer. He died suddenly at his home on June 25 1897.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS AT GETTYSBURG*

I CORPS - LIEUT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET

McLaws' Division - Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws

COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT N.C. ARTILLERY-
Capt. B.C. Manly - Company A, First Regiment
North Carolina Artillery, reached Gettysburg on
July 2, 1863, at about 2:00 p.m. The Company,
which was attached to Cabell's Battalion, was
engaged in an artillery duel on July 2 with the
Union guns at the Peach Orchard. On the third
day a section of Napoleons was engaged in an
artillery duel. During the night of July 3, the
Company withdrew and went to Hagerstown.

Hood's Division - Maj. Gen. John B. Hood

COMPANY F, THIRTEENTH BATTALION N.C.
LIGHT ARTILLERY - Capt. A.C. Latham - Known
as the "Branch Artillery" or "Latham's Bat-
tery," Company F was engaged July 1-3 at
Gettysburg. Its position was at the right of
Hood's Division on July 2 and 3.

COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT N.C. ARTILLERY-
Capt. James Reilly - Company D was engaged
on the extreme right of the line on the second
day at Gettysburg and on July 3 was in the same

*compiled from material in Walter Clark's (ed.)
*Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from
North Carolina in the Great War, 1861-'65* (5 vols.;
Goldsboro, N.C.: Nash Brothers, Book and Job Printers,
1901).

position. On July 4, 1863, it retreated back to
Virginia.

II CORPS - LIEUT. GEN. RICHARD S. EWELL

Early's Division - Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early

Hoke's Brigade - Col. Isaac E. Avery

SIXTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Maj. Samuel
McDowell Tate - On the evening of the second
day at Gettysburg, the Sixth Regiment stormed
Cemetery Hill and, with Hays' Louisiana Tigers,
succeeded in taking the Federal position.
However, they were too weak to hold it against
counterattack and, lacking support, were forced
back. On the third day the Regiment remained
in line along the southern edge of town and on
the fourth was in line along Seminary Ridge.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col.
William W. Kirkland - The Regiment was conspic-
uous in the first day's action where it assisted
in driving the enemy through the town. In the
assault on Cemetery Hill on July 2, four out of
five of the color bearers were killed. All the
field officers of the Twenty-first were killed and
wounded except Col. Kirkland, who subsequently
was promoted brigadier general. The Regiment
was not engaged July 3.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col.
Archibald C. Godwin - The Fifty-seventh was
engaged throughout July 1 on the extreme left of
Early's Division. It took part in the assault on.

Cemetery Hill on July 2, after which it was engaged no further. The unit was in the rear of the army on the march to the Potomac.

Johnson's Division - Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson

Steuart's Brigade - Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart

FIRST REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Lt. Col. H.A. Brown - The First Regiment arrived in Gettysburg too late on July 1 to participate in the battle of that day. On the 2nd, however, the Regiment helped capture the Federal works at the south-east base of Culp's Hill. On the morning of the 3rd, the First was engaged in the furious fighting which raged for seven hours about the base of Culp's Hill. At the close of the action, it retired to its original position.

THIRD REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Maj. W.M. Parsley - Arriving in Gettysburg at about 7:30 p.m. on July 1, the Third North Carolina, with Steuart's Brigade, formed a line of battle which nearly encircled the town. On July 2 the Regiment was deployed to the right of the Brigade, connecting with the left of Nicholls' Louisiana Brigade. It took part in the action on Culp's Hill on the morning of July 3. The Regiment suffered nearly 75% losses in the Battle of Gettysburg.

Rodes' Division - Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes

Daniel's Brigade - Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. E.C. Brabble - On July 1 the Thirty-second Regiment was actively engaged throughout the afternoon. On the 2nd it was posted behind the Theological Seminary as part of the support to the batteries. On the third day the Regiment, with the rest of the Brigade, was ordered to hold an entrenchment to the northeast of Gettysburg, from which position it fell back under orders at about 5:00 p.m. During the three days' fighting the Regiment lost in killed and wounded 147 officers and men.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. Thomas S. Kenan - Upon arrival at Gettysburg on July 1, the Forty-third Regiment went in on the Confederate left. In the artillery duel on the 2nd the Regiment supported a battery on the ridge just north of the Seminary buildings. On July 3 the Regiment was ordered to the support of Johnson's Division on Culp's Hill. Holding its position until night, the Division was finally forced to withdraw, and the Forty-third re-occupied its first position on Seminary Ridge.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Lt. Col. S.H. Boyd, Maj. John R. Winston, Capt. A.H. Galloway, Capt. J.A. Hopkins - The Forty-fifth arrived on the field at Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 1. It was engaged on the Confederate left on that day, and on July 2 was in support of artillery. On July 3 the Regiment was in the Culp's Hill assault.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. W.A. Owens - The Fifty-third North Carolina, which became a part of the Army of Northern Virginia after the Battle of Chancellorsville, was

engaged on the Confederate left on July 1. It was assigned to various positions along the line of support on July 2 and participated in the assault on Culp's Hill on the morning of the 3rd.

SECOND BATTALION N.C. INFANTRY - Lt. Col. H.L. Andrews, Capt. Van Brown - Striking out from Carlisle on June 30, the Second Battalion reached Gettysburg in time to participate in the action of July 1, 1863. It was not engaged on July 2 but took part in the attack on Culp's Hill on the 3rd. At Gettysburg the Battalion lost 29 men killed and 124 wounded.

Iverson's Brigade - Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson

FIFTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Capt. Speight B. West, Capt. Benjamin Robinson - The Fifth Regiment was heavily engaged on the first day at Gettysburg. Its losses are listed in the *Official Records* as 31 killed and 112 wounded.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Lt. Col. W.S. Davis - The Twelfth Regiment was actively engaged in the first day's action at Gettysburg but does not appear to have taken part in the action on July 2 and 3. Owing to the Regiment's position in the Brigade, which lost over 500 men on the first day, the Twelfth left the field with relatively few losses.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Lt. Col. Nelson Slough, Capt. Lewis T. Hicks - The Twentieth Regiment participated in all three days of the Battle of Gettysburg. In the fighting of the first, nearly 220 of the Regiment were captured with the colors. A number of the men

were later recaptured by Capt. Galloway of the Forty-fifth North Carolina.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. D.H. Christie, Capt. William K. Johnston - With Iverson's Brigade in its costly assault on the Federal brigades of Baxter and Paul, the Twenty-third lost heavily in the first day's action. Its losses, which included Col. Christie, have been estimated at over 150. The few remaining men in the Regiment were not taken into battle on the following two days.

Ramseur's Brigade - Brig. Gen. S.D. Ramseur

SECOND REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Maj. D.W. Hurtt, Capt. James T. Scales - On July 1 the Second Regiment helped capture the Union position on Oak Hill. It also assisted in driving the Federals through Gettysburg and was one of the first Confederate units to enter the town. The Regiment saw little action on the 2nd and 3rd of July, being held in reserve.

FOURTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. Bryan Grimes - The Fourth Regiment arrived at Gettysburg at about 3:00 p.m., July 1, and was on the left of the Brigade as it drove the enemy through the town. The Fourth claimed to have been the first regiment to enter the town of Gettysburg.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. R. Tyler Bennett, Maj. Joseph H. Lambeth - When the dislodged Federals were being driven through Gettysburg on July 1, the Fourteenth Regiment, with the Second, Fourth and Thirtieth, penetrated the town from the northwest and drove the enemy to the protection of Cemetery

Ridge. On the second day the Regiment occupied a road on the outskirts of town and took no part either in that or in the following day's action.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. Francis M. Parker, Maj. W.W. Sillers - In moving to the field of Gettysburg, the Thirtieth Regiment constituted the rearguard of Rodes' Division train. It arrived on the field in the afternoon of the first day and fought on the left of Rodes' line, driving the enemy through the town. On the second and third days, Ramseur's Brigade, of which the Thirtieth formed a part, was not seriously engaged.

III CORPS - LIEUT. GEN. AMBROSE P. HILL

Heth's Division - Maj. Gen. Henry Heth

Pettigrew's Brigade - Brig. Gen. Johnston Pettigrew

ELEVENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. Collett Leventhorpe - The Eleventh Regiment saw action mainly in North Carolina prior to May, 1863. Assigned in June of that year to Heth's Division, the Regiment served there at Gettysburg where it participated in the first and third day's action. Company A, which crossed the Potomac with 100 men, came out of the charge on Cemetery Ridge with a lieutenant and 8 men.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, Capt. H.C. Albright - The celebrated Twenty-sixth Regiment took an

active part in the action of July 1, 1863, where it engaged the famous Iron Brigade, particularly the Twenty-fourth Michigan, in McPherson's Woods. Subsequently, the Regiment bivouacked and did not take part in the battle of July 2. It was with Pettigrew in the charge on the 3rd. The first day the Regiment went in with 800 men and came out with 216 unhurt. Every man in Company F was either killed or wounded. On July 3 approximately 80 of the remaining men and officers returned from the Cemetery Ridge assault.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. G.H. Faribault - The Forty-seventh arrived in Gettysburg in time to participate in the opening phases of the battle of July 1. It was engaged throughout the first day but was inactive on July 2. On the third day it took part in the charge on Cemetery Ridge.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. J.K. Marshall, Lt. Col. Marcus A. Parks - The Fifty-second Regiment was actively engaged in the first and third day's action at Gettysburg. It took part in the charge on July 3. Its total losses in both engagements were 33 killed, 114 wounded and 169 missing.

Davis' Brigade - Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Davis

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. J.K. Connally - Active throughout the first day at Gettysburg, the Fifty-fifth lost many of its number when they entered the unfinished railroad cut. On the 2nd of July the Regiment rested, and on the 3rd it took part in the charge. All

the field officers and all the captains in the Fifty-fifth were either killed, wounded or captured at Gettysburg.

Pender's Division - Maj. Gen. W. Dorsey Pender

Lane's Brigade - Brig. Gen. James H. Lane

SEVENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Capt. J. McLeod Turner, Capt. James G. Harris - On the first day at Gettysburg the Seventh Regiment covered the right of the Brigade as it advanced to watch the movement of enemy cavalry. It subsequently joined the Brigade at Seminary Ridge. Inactive on July 2, the Seventh took part in the charge on July 3, where it lost 17 killed, 84 wounded and 41 missing.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. John D. Barry - Active in all three days of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Eighteenth took part in supporting Heth's Division and later was in the front line on July 1. On July 2 the Regiment was sent to support a battery near the Theological College but was again with Lane's Brigade in its advance in the evening. On the third day the Eighteenth took part in the charge.

TWENTY-EIGHTH N.C. TROOPS - Col. S.D. Lowe - Having fought with Lane's Brigade on July 1, the Twenty-eighth was not actively engaged during the second day's action, though under heavy artillery fire several times. On July 3 the Twenty-eighth performed valiantly in the charge upon Cemetery Ridge and was the "last

command to leave the field." Its losses were 12 killed and 92 wounded.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. Clark M. Avery - Advancing towards Gettysburg on July 1, the Thirty-third came upon the enemy in force and engaged him in battle at about 4:00 p.m. Though exposed to shelling on July 2, the Regiment was not actively engaged. In the charge on the 3rd the Regiment was on the left of Lane's Brigade, which formed the left of the supporting line. During that action the Regiment lost 10 killed and 53 wounded.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. W.M. Barbour - Arriving on the Gettysburg battlefield on the morning of July 1, the Regiment formed a line in the rear of Heth's Division and helped secure Seminary Ridge. Under severe artillery fire, the Thirty-seventh held the Seminary Ridge position throughout the second day. On July 3 it took part in the charge under General Trimble.

Scales' Brigade - Brig. Gen. A.M. Scales
*(led by Col. W. Lee J. Lowrance
in Cemetery Ridge assault)*

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. J.H. Hyman, Lt. Col. H.A. Rogers - In the assault on the Seminary on July 1 the Thirteenth Regiment lost in killed and wounded 150 men, having entered the field with 180. On July 2, 15 men returned to the Regiment from outpost duty. In the third day's action the Regiment was in the supporting line under command of a second lieutenant. He was wounded, leaving

only 44 men in the ranks. In the charge 23 more men were killed or wounded, leaving 21, half of whom were captured in the retreat from Gettysburg.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Capt. L.W. Stowe - In the three-day Battle of Gettysburg the Sixteenth Regiment lost 75 men killed and wounded. The Regiment took part in the charge on July 3.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. James Conner - The Twenty-second Regiment, whose first colonel was the famed Johnston Pettigrew, took part in all three days of the Battle of Gettysburg. It supported Heth's Division in the charge on Cemetery Ridge.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. William Lee J. Lowrance, Lt. Col. G.T. Gordon - The Thirty-fourth took part in the first day's action and in the Cemetery Ridge assault. At the Falling Water pontoon bridge, the Regiment was among the last to cross the Potomac.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS - Col. W.J. Hoke, Lt. Col. John Ashford - In the action of the first day, the Thirty-eighth lost approximately 100 men killed, wounded and captured. It was inactive on the second day but took part in the charge on the third. After the third day's battle the Regiment had some 40 men, commanded by a first lieutenant.

COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT N.C. ARTILLERY - Capt. Joseph Graham - Company C of the First Regiment N.C. Artillery joined Lee's army two miles from Winchester, Virginia, and was there attached to Pogue's Battalion. It arrived at Cashtown June 30, 1863, and on July 1 reached

Gettysburg. The Company was actively engaged throughout the first day on Hill's front, and on July 4 retired toward Maryland with the army.

Stuart's Cavalry Division - Maj. Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart

Wade Hampton's Brigade

(commanded by Col. L.S. Baker after Hampton's wounding July 2)

FIRST REGIMENT N.C. CAVALRY - Col. L.S. Baker - The First Regiment N.C. Cavalry took part in Stuart's movements from Culpeper to Gettysburg. It penetrated the enemy's territory as far as Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where it burned the Federal barracks. On July 2 it joined Lee at Gettysburg and on the 3rd was engaged at Hanover.

Beverly H. Robertson's Brigade

FOURTH REGIMENT N.C. CAVALRY - Col. D.D. Ferree - The Fourth Regiment N.C. Cavalry was in Chambersburg on July 1 but that night moved in the direction of Carlisle. Turning to the right, it then headed toward Gettysburg, arriving there on the morning of the 3rd. On the 3rd it was engaged near Fairfield and on the 4th was with the Brigade to guard wagon trains moving toward Williamsport.

FIFTH REGIMENT N.C. CAVALRY - The Fifth Regiment reached the field of Gettysburg early in the morning of July 3 and was engaged at

Fairfield during the afternoon of that day. It took part in covering the wagons on Lee's retreat to Virginia.

**W.F.H. ("Rooney") Lee's Brigade -
John Chambliss, Jr.**

SECOND REGIMENT N.C. CAVALRY - The Second Cavalry took part in the movements of Stuart from Culpeper to Carlisle and was engaged at Hanover on July 3.

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